WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE \$3D CONGRESS SENATE.

The Serate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty two Senators.

Whige, in Italic; Old Line Democrats, in Roman. Those marked I. D., Independent Democrats; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

President David R. Atchison Ashury Dickins.

Asbury Dickins. Term expires.

ALABAMA.

Benj. Fitspatrick - 1856 Stephen Adams, (U.) 1857
C. C. Clay - 1859 Vacancy - 1859

MISSOURI. 1864 Term expi NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1855 Moses Norris, jr - 1
1857 Jared W. Williams - 1 Truman Smith -CALIFORNIA.
William M. Gwin John B. Weller -

James Shields - - 1855
Stephen A. Douglas 1859
Low.

Augustus C. Dodge - 1855
George W. Jones - 1859
Josiah J. Evans - 1859
Josiah J. Evans - 1859 RENTUCKY.

Archibald Dixon - 1855 James C. Jones - John B. Thompson 1859 John Bell - - -John Slidell - . . 1855 Thomas J. Rusk - J. P. Benjamin - . 1859 Sam. Houston - VERMONT.

MASSACHUSETTS. VIRGINIA.

Chs. Sumner (I. D.) 1857 J. M. Mason (S. R.) 1857

Edward Everett - 1859 R. M. T. Hunter " 1859 Chs. Sumner (I. D.) 1857 J. M. Masson (c. 1859)

Edward Everett - 1859 R. M. T. Hunter " 1859

MARYLAND. WISCONSIN.

James A. Pearce - 1855 Isaac P. Walker - 1855

Thomas G. Pratt - 1857 Henry Dodge - 1857 MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass - - - 1857
Chas. E. Stuart - - 1859

MAINE. VERMONI.
Hannibal Hamlin - 1857 Vacancy - - - - - 1859 Sulomon Foot - -

* By Governor's appointment. The Legislature of Alabama will have two United States Senators to elect during the coming session HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four Members and five Territorial Delegates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The Delegates, however, have no vote.

Old Line Democrats.—Philip Philips, S. W. Harris, Wm. R. Smith, George S. Houghton, W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell.

Whig.—James Abercrombie. Old Line Democrats.—A. B. Greenwood, E.

CONNECTICUT. Old Line Democrats.—James T. Pratt, Colin M. Ingersoll, Nathan Belcher, Origen S. Sey-

CALIFORNIA. Old Line Democrats. - J. A. McDougall DELAWARE.

Old Line Democrat.—George R. Riddle. Old Line Democrat.-Augus GEORGIA.

Old Line Democrats.—J. L. Seward, A. H. Colquit, David J. Bailey, Wm. B. W. Bent, E. W. Chastain, Junius Hillyer.

Whigs.—David A. Reese, Alex. H. Stephens Old Line Democrat —Bernhardt Henn. Whig.—John P. Cook.

man Eddy, E. M. Chamberlain, Andrew J. Harlan. Whig.-Samuel W. Parker.

Old Line Democrats.—John Wentworth, W. A. Richardson, James Allen, William H. Bissell, Willis Allen. Whigs .- E. B. Washburne, J. James Knox, Richard Yates.

Old Line Democrats.—Linn Boyd, James S Chrisman, J. M. Effiott, J. C. Breckenridge, R. H. Stanton.

Whigs.—Benj. E. Gray, Presley Ewing, ement S. Hill, Wm. Preston, Leander M. LOUISIANA. Old Line Democrats -- Wm. Dunbar, John

Perkins, jr.
Whigs.—Theodore G. Hunt, John B. Smith MASSACHUSETTS. O'd Line Democrat.—Nathahiel P. Banks.
Whigs.—Zeno Scudder, Samuel L. Ceocker,
J. Wiley Edmunds, Samuel H. Walley, William Appleton, Charles W. Upham, Tappan
Wentworth, Edward Dickinson, John Z. Good-

Independent Democrat .- Alex De Witt MICHIGAN. Old Line Democrats.—David Stuart, David A. Noble, Samuel Clark, Hestor L. Stephens.

MAINE.

Old Line Democrats.—Moses McDonald, Sar
uel Mayall, T. J. D. Fuller.

Wargs.—E. Wilder Farley, Samuel P. Bet

Old Line Democrats. — Daniel B. Wright, Wm S. Barry, O R. Singleton, Wiley P. Harris, Wm. Barksdale.

MARYLAND. Old Line Democrats.—Jacob Shower, Jost Vansant, Henry May, Wm. T. Hamilton. Whigs.—John R. Franklin, A. R. Sollers.

MISSOURI.

Old Line Democrats. — Thomas H. Benton
Alfred W. Lamb, John S. Phelps.

Whigs.—John G. Lindley, John G. Miller
Mordecai Oliver, Sam. Caruthers.

MINNESOTA. Democrat.—Henry M. Rice

Old Line Democrat.—Henry M. Rice.

NEW YORK.

Old Line Democrats.—Jas. Maurice, Ths. W. Cumming, Hiram Walbridge, Mike Walsh, William M. Tweed, John Wheeler, William A. Walker, Francis B. Cutting, Jared V. Peck, William Murray, T. R. Westbrook, Gilbert Dean, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles Hughes, Bishop Perkins, Peter Rowe, Daniel T. Jones, Andrew Oliver, John J. Taylor, George Hastings, Reuber E. Fenton.

Waigz.—Russel Sage, George A. Simmon George W. Chase, O. B. Matteson, Henry Ben mett, Edwin B. Morgan, David Carpenter Thomas F. Flagler, Solomon G. Haven, Benja-pin Pringle.

NEW JERSEY Samuel Lilly, George Vrail. Whig. - A. C. M. Penning

NEW HAMPSHIRE mocrats - George W. Kittredge,

Old Line Democrats.—H. H. Shaw, Thomas de, Wm. S. Ashe, Burton S. Creig, Thomas n H. Rogers, John Kerr, Rich

Old Line Democrat.—Jose Manuel Gallego

Old Line Democrat.—Jose Stander Gallegos.

Old Line Democrats.—David T. Disney, M. H.

Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison,
Frederick W. Green, Thomas L. Ritchie, Ed
Bon B. Olds, Wm. D. Lindsey, Harvey H. Johnson, Wilson Shannon, George Bliss, Andrew Whigs.-John Scott Harrison, Aaron Ha

lan, Moses B. Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball.

Independent Democrats.—L. D. Campbell, Edward Wade, J. R. Giddings. Old Line Democrat.—Joseph Lane

PENNSYLVANIA. Old Line Democrats — T. B. Florence, J. Robins, jr., Wm. H. Witte, John McNair, Samuel A. Bridges, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Packer, Galusha A. Grow, James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Drum, John L. Dawson, Michael C.

Augustus Drum, John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout, Carlton B. Curtis.

Whigs.—Joseph R. Chandler, William Everhart, Issac E. Heister, Ner Middleswarth, Samuel L. Russel, John McColloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe, John Dick.

RHODE ISLAND. Old Line Democrats.—Thomas Davis, Ber

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Rights Democrats.—John McQueen,
William Aiken, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas.
L. Orr, W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE. Old Line Democrats—Brookins Campbell (deceased.) Wm. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith, Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton. Whigs.—William Cullom, Charles Ready R. M. Bugg, Felix K. Zollikoffer, Emerson

Old Line Democrats .- Geo. Y. Smyth, Peter UTAH. Old Line Democrat,-John M. Bernhisel.

VIRGINIA.

Old Line Democrats.—T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson, John S. Caskie, William O. Goode, Thos. S. Bocock, Paulus Powell, William Smith, Charles J. Faulkner, H. A. Edmondson, John Letcher, Z. Kidwell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette McMullen. VERMONT.

Whigs .- James Meacham, Andrew Tracy, WISCONSIN.

Old Line Democrats.—Daniel Wells, jr., C. Eastman, John B. Macy. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1855

Having assembled in National Conver ion as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of prin-

ciples and measures: I. That Governments, deriving their jus powers from the consent of the governed are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

INDIANA.

Old Line Democrats.—S. Miller, W. H. English, C. L. Dunham, James A. Lane, Thos. A. the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the and the perpetuity of the Union, by the out sectional discriminations, of the fun- ed nations. damental principles of equal rights, strict

justice, and economical administration. III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dan-gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect | Constitution, and an invasion of the rights union, to establish justice, and secure the of the citizens of other States, uterly inblessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power

to legislate for its extinction. V. That, to the persevering and impor-tunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism

alike demand its abolition. VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its imme-

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties

diate and total repeal.

of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State ontingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guaranty freedom in free Territories; by their anty freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under measure as an inducement to State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the peo-

ple, through the enactment of an unjust,

oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive lave Law, are proved to be inconsisten with all the principles and maxims of De-mocracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment. the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of

fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the Uni ted States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revelic debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by th election by the people of all civil officers eral system of internal improvements. in the service of the United States, so far 3. That the Constitution does not as may be consistent with the prompt and fer authority upon the Federal Governefficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improveconvenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the 4. That justice and sound policy forbid

XV. That emigrants and exiles from come to homes of comfort and fields of and every section of the country, has a enterprise in the New; and every attempt | right to demand and insist upon an equalto abridge their privilege of becoming ity of rights and privileges, and to comcitizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible deter-

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

Democracy is to maintain the liberties of XVII. That the independence of Hayti ocratic it placed on the footing of the most favor-

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of tions is indispensable for the safety of the other States, while the vessels to which funds of the Government and the rights of they belong lie in port, and refusing to the people. exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of th consistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully ob-

served by every State in the Union. XIX. That we recommend the intro duction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take ossession of the Federal Government. and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole

FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory

shall reward our exertions. XXII. That upon this Platform the Cor vention presents to the American People as a candidate for the office of Presiden of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, George W. Julian, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the sup port of all freemen and parties.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS POR SALE AT THIS OP PICE, BY LEWIS CLEPHANE.

Isaac T. Hopper-price \$1.25, postage Uncle Tom's Cabin-price 374 cents, postage 12 cents

five copies for \$2, postage paid.
Uncle Tom's Cabin in German—price 50 cents, po age 15 cents. Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin-price 50 cents, pos

ner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents. ngs's Speeches, one volume 12me—price \$1, post iell's American Slave Code-price 75 cents, po

age 18 cents. Manuel Pereirs price in cloth 75 cents, postage 12 cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 16 cents.

Address LEWIS CLEPHANE,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852 I. Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence,

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintian before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we con-trast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public cre-

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertain ing these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assem-bled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for

the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is or of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by nue should be raised than is required to all the departments and agents of the Govthe public service, and to pay off the pub- dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.
2. That the Constitution does not co

fer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a gen-

3. That the Constitution does not con ment, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for ments, when necessary to the safety and local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assump-

duty of Congress, in the exercise of its the Federal Government to foster one constitutional powers, to provide for the branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, plete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to derights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the ernment, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the bests interests of the country, dan-Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors to place the business of the country within the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the country within the liberties of the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the liberties of the people and calculated to place the business of the country within the liberties of the liberties of the liberties of the liberties of the people and calculated the liberties of the people and calculated the liberties of the ought to be recognised by our Govern-ment, and our commercial relations with been made between the two political par-that all powers not thus granted or necesties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men, of all parties, the States respectively and to the people. their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institu-

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every never quitting our own to stand upon forattempt to abridge the privilege of be coming citizens and the owners of among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything ap-pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in re-lation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an thereof, in time of peace, ought to be inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved. That the foregoing prop sition covers and was intended to en brace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its effi-

V. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the

public lands, ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Con-

VII. Resolved, That we are decidedly

est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal im-

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious

meaning and import.

IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neithe morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the

enemy."

X Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions: and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured defray the strictly necessary expenses of ernment; and that it is inexpedient and to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future.

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE WHIG PLATFORM. ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1852.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which

the control of a concentrated money is of limited character, and it is confined power, and above the laws and the will of to the exercise of powers expressly granted the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other necessary and proper for carrying the sarily implied are expressly reserved to

II. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as

the palladium of our liberties.' III. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of eign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advan-

tages of free institutions. IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the re-spect which they claim and will enforce

from foreign powers. V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the coun-

VI. The Constitution vests in Congres the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; ments are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare. VIII. The series of acts of the 31st

Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public intersubjects to which they relate; and so far are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final set-

as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md. President of the Whig National Convention.

The following is a list of the Free Demperatic and Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States:

FREE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Inquirer, Portland, Me.; A. Willey; \$2 per annum. Ind. Democrat, Concord, N. H.; G. G. Fogg; \$2. News, Keene, N. H.; S. Woodward; \$1.25. Democrat, Manchester, N. H.; J. H. Goodale; \$1.50. Messenger, Portsmouth, N. H.; T. J. Whittam; \$1. Freeman, Montpelier, Vt.; D. P. Thompson; \$2.
Observer, Morrisville, Vt.; J. A. Somerby; \$1.25.
Telegraph, Springfield, Vt.; L. T. Guernsey; \$1.75.
Democrat, Brattleborough, Vt.; W. Nichols; \$1.50.
Brandon Post, Brandon, Vt.; P. Welch; \$1.
Courier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samson, \$1.50.

Commonwealth, Boston, Ms.; J. D. Baldwin; daily \$5, weekly \$2. Sentinel, North Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock; \$1.50. Sentinel, North Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock; \$1.50. American, Lowell, Ms.; W. S. Robinson; tri-week; \$3. News, Fitchburg, Mass.; R. F. Rollins; \$1.50. Essex County Freeman, Salem, Ms.; J. Ennmett; semi-weekly, \$3.50. Republican, Greenfield, Ms. Spy, Worcester, Ms.; J. M. Earle; \$2. Standard, New Bedford, Ms. Courier, Northampton, Ms. Gazette, Dedham, Ms.; Henry O. Hildreth; \$2. Democrat, Dedham, Ms.; E. G. Robinson; \$2. Sentinel, Lawrence, Ms.; John Ryan & Co.; \$2.

Rhode Island Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Crawford Republican, Hartford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2. Republican, Hactford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2.

Herald, Ellington, N. Y.; A. S. Brown.

Evening Chronicle, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Raymond daily \$3, weekly \$1.50.

Spirit of the Age, Norwich, N. Y.; J. D. Lawyer; \$1.

Wyoming Co. Mirror, Warsaw, N. Y.; A. Holley; \$2

Telegraph, Oneida, N. Y.; D. H. Frost; \$1.25.

Banner of the Times, De Ruyter, N. Y.

Free Press, Wellsville, N. Y.; A. N. Cole; \$1.50.

Frederick Douglass; \$2.

Free Press, Gouverneur, New York; Mitchell & Hulbert; \$1.

Herald, Jamestown, N. Y.

Carson League, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Thomas; \$1.50.

American Banner, Cherry Valley, Pa.; John B. King Courier, Concantville, Pa.; G. W. Brown. Olive Branch, Norristown, Pa.; Joseph Moyer; \$1. Saturday Visiter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jane G. & William Swisshelm; \$1.50. Freeman, Mercer, Pa.; W. T. Clark; \$1.50. Weekly Crescent, Eric, Pa.; Caughey & McCreary; \$1.50. \$1.50.
The People's Journal, Coudersport, Potter county,
Pa.; Dougall, Mann & Haskell; \$1.50.
Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.; Foster & Fleeson; daily

\$3, weekly \$1. Clarion of Freedom, Indiana, Pa.; Moorhend & Mc-Claran; \$1. Die Frie Press, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Thomas; dai-Homestead Journal, Salem, O.; A. Hinksman; \$1.50.

True Democrat, Cleveland, O.; \$2.

True Democrat, Cleveland, O.; Thomas Brown; daily \$6, weekly \$2.

Ashtabula Sentinel, Jefferson and Ashtabula, O.; W. C. Howell; \$2.

Mahoning Free Democrat, Youngstown, O.; M. Cullotan; \$1.50.

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